

AGRICULTURAL.

Pruning the Peach.

The peach tree, as a rule, requires less pruning than any other fruit tree, while it needs more. As is well known, it produces its crop on the wood of the previous year's growth, and as the terminal buds are most inclined to push, the height increases year by year, until in time the tree has but a few long branches stretching away up, or out, with leaves and fruit, at the top only.

Instead of this, the tree, by correct pruning, can be kept in good form, rather low and round-headed, or spreading, all the limbs fairly within reach, with the fruit evenly distributed and easy to gather.

The pruning, which should be done annually in spring, consists in cutting back the previous season's shoots, removing one-half in length, and in addition to this, after the second or third year, cutting out about one-tenth of these shoots as they become too numerous.

Three things are to be gained by this:

1. Keeping the top of the tree in proper shape.
2. Maintaining a regular supply of bearing wood.
3. Reducing the crop of fruit, and thus saving the tree from the bad effects of overbearing, and adding to the size and quality of the fruit allowed to remain.

The time for the work, as stated above, is in the spring, any time before they are in full leaf, but a moderate pruning, even when the leaves are fully developed, is better than not to prune at all.—*Southern Cultivator.*

Does Farming Pay?

We have always believed and believe now, that a man can make more money farming, on the capital invested, than in almost any other legitimate business. Let us look at this matter a little. Men often reach conclusions without proper consideration, and their conclusions are usually wrong. We will take a farm with 300 acres of land worth \$3,000, and with \$2,000 worth of stock, implements, etc., making an investment of \$5,000. A farmer thus situated and out of debt, makes first, a good living for his family. They have not only the substantial support, but an abundance of fruit, milk, butter and everything a family needs. In addition to this they have team and vehicle for visiting their friends, going to church, etc. Now then suppose this man, when he winds up the year, simply pays off everything and squares up with the world and has no money left, what has he made on his \$5,000 investment? The answer is, a comfortable support for his family. Any man in town, to have lived as well and had as many luxuries, would have had to pay out not less than \$2,000, and with no more capital than the farmer had, he could not possibly have done it at any business. But a farmer thus situated if he farmed upon correct methods, would, except in the case of extraordinary misfortune, make more than the support of his family. His farm would be improving and becoming more fertile every year, his stock would be increasing, his orchards would be getting larger, the buildings and other improvements on his farm would be added to, and in hundreds of ways he would be getting better off. Of course in the above remarks we refer to men who farm upon a proper system and with correct methods, and not to the slipshod farmer. Now then it is a well known fact that there are many men engaged in farming who make a comfortable support for their families who have not a capital of \$1,000 invested.

It requires capital to make money, and a man has no right to complain of a pursuit as not being remunerative, when he has no capital invested and is doing business practically on borrowed capital, which is the case with many farmers in this country. No matter what a man is engaged in, there may be disadvantages which handicap him and debt is one of them. The farmer who is in debt labors under a great disadvantage, but so does the man in any other business. We do not propose to paint farm life in too glowing colors. It has its difficulties, but so does every other calling. What we desire to do, is to disabuse the minds of many engaged in farming, that they are subject to more reverses and labor under more disadvantages than men in other callings. This is not true. The farmer lives the most independent life of any class of people in the world. The cry of the demagogue has been heard in the land. He has tried to convert the farmer that he is the most oppressed of all classes and any additional amount of nonsense. We do not underestimate the depression in agriculture and the difficulties the farmer has to encounter, but they are not greater than are common to men in all other callings, and we would infuse a spirit of hopefulness and confidence in the large class of our people engaged in a pursuit, than which, none is more honorable, and in our opinion, none more profitable.—*Warrenton Record.*

Wonderful Work of Earth Worms.

Darwin, the great naturalist, gave it as his opinion that earth worms actually bring to the surface not less than ten tons of dirt to every acre the earth over. This they do through swallowing earth for the sake of the vegetable matter it may contain, the rejected "casting" being the portion brought to the surface, because it is rendered unfit for further use by the action of the worm's digestive fluids. Thus it will be seen that earth worms are the farmer's best friends, aiding in agricultural work by rendering the surface porous. Their work of constant perforating makes the soil highly pervious to rains, the tender stalks of plants, etc. They also cover up decaying vegetable matter that may be lying upon the surface, and perform other services that are as yet unexplainable.

The earth without worms would be like dough without yeast, cold, hard-bound and void of fermentation, and consequently sterile. This has been the case in many instances where the earth worms have been accidentally or intentionally destroyed. In all such cases the lost fertility of the soil has been again restored as soon as the worms resumed their work of fertilization.

Saving Bacon in the South.

To prepare bacon for summer keeping in this climate very much more care is required from the time of the killing up to the time of storing away than is necessary in States further north. Thoroughly expelling the animal heat before salting

is indispensable and hogs should not be butchered except on cold days. The salting must be heavy to preserve the meat, but no previous precaution will be of any avail unless the dry meat, such as hams, shoulders and middles, are canvassed early in such a manner as to make them perfectly fly-proof. Each piece should be well wrapped in coarse paper and be tightly sewed up in heavy cotton cloth, cut to fit it, and then dipped in a thick colored lime wash and be hung in a dry and cool place, as possible. Smoking and sprinkling with pepper are both good for a finish in curing, but are no protection against damage from flies.—*W. M. Greenville, Miss.*

Experiments in Fertilizing Soils.

The tabulated data of experiments with fertilizers, furnished by the Maine Experiment Station, on five farms in different parts of the State is of general interest. Dissolved bone black, 500 pounds per acre; muriate of potash, 100 pounds, and nitrate of soda, 150 pounds, were applied singly, two by two and all three together on fourteen duplicate plots, two plots remaining unmanured. In three cases the crop grown was potatoes, and in one case each barley and corn.

In four out of five of these experiments the increase in the crop was produced at least expense with either potash or phosphate acid, or a combination of the two. In the fifth experiment (with corn) not only the largest crop, but the crop in which the increase was produced at least expense, came from fertilizing with muriate of potash and nitrate of soda.

In an experiment with spring versus fall manuring for oats, at the rate of five cords of manure per acre, spring manuring gave the largest yield of grain. The largest yield of straw came from the fall manure plot.

AN ENTERTAINING JERSEY HEIFER.—I want to tell you about my little Jersey heifer. She "came in" the first of November. I have given her only a fair feed, which consists of six quarts of wheat bran per day with what she will eat. She gives in return ten quarts of rich milk per day. We churn once a week and have at each churning four pounds of nice yellow butter. How is it that for a heifer only eighteen months old?—*A. Howard, Sheffield, Mass.*

FEED FOR HORSES.—Oats is the standard feed for horses for bone and muscle; corn adds fat, grass in summer and hay, roots, oil meal and a variety of feed give the balanced ration to develop the growth of form, facilitate digestion and to realize the best results from the food value and maintain the health and vigor of the young horse for early maturity or hard work in the team.—*Western Agriculturist.*

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**The Largest Stock**  
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**DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY**  
AND CLOCKS, AND  
**SILVERWARE**  
EVER BEFORE SEEN IN CHARLOTTE

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Worth of Goods in our line, and if we cannot

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LEADING JEWELERS.

Dec. 16, 1892

**SPECIAL SALE OF FURNITURE.**

—:—

New goods are arriving almost daily now, and

I find I shall need the room I can get to store

them. With a view to this I have concluded to

make a special offering this week of a number of

articles of Furniture. On the list will be found

Solid Oak Bedroom Suits highly polished and

substantially built, finished in Antique and 18th

Century and worth 15 to 25 per cent more than I

am asking for them.

**SIDEBOARDS.**

To close them out, I offer two Solid Oak Side-

boards finished with two upper drawers, one of

which is lined, and a long linen drawer nicely

polished, finished in Antique and 18th Century,

equal to any Sideboard ever sold for \$15 and

\$20, which I will close at \$13 and \$15.

**PARLOR CABINETS.**

Ladies Handsome Oak Parlor Cabinet, attractive

finish, artistic workmanship, locked

compartment, finished in Antique, only \$13. This

Cabinet would not be considered high at \$35.

**BOOK CASES.**

Solid Oak Book Cases, 5 shelves, 3 ft. wide, 5

ft. 6 in. high, adjustable shelves, and furnished

with brass rod and rings. Cannot be matched

for less than \$12, only \$8.50.

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An attractive line of Pictures and Easels that

you can buy at your own price. Many other

articles not mentioned here will be sold the same

way. You should not fail to come in this week

to see the greatest opportunity of the season

to buy House furnishing goods at a saving.

**BURGESS NICHOLS,**

Furniture Dealer.

R. S. SLOAN, Undertaker. Night call, room

No. 6, Bryan building, over Rogers & Co.

Sept. 9, 1892.

A Hint to Milkmen.

The following device described in Hoard's Dairyman is used by the milk-peddler in Berlin, Germany, to prevent the separation of cream from the milk through the motion of the wagon: A large, conical shaped piece of tin, perforated with holes as large as a quarter at the small end and smaller holes at the larger end, is inserted point upward in each can. It is claimed by the Berlin milkmen that by the use of this simple contrivance the milk at the bottom of the can after a day in the wagon will be as rich as the first drawing in the morning.

**Sore Throat**  
**Lameness**  
**Sore Eyes**  
**Soreness**  
**Cataracts**  
**Bruises**  
**Burns**  
**Cuts**  
**Piles**  
**Female Complaints**  
**Rheumatism**

**AND ALL**  
**Inflammation**  
Sole and Retailers in Charlotte  
**POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 1/2 Ave. N. Y.**  
**POND'S EXTRACT COINTMENT.**  
It's remarkable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over Piles, however severe.  
Also for Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Salt Rheum, etc. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50c. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by **POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 1/2 Ave. N. Y.**  
Jan. 13, 1893.

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—:—

We have just received a large lot of one pound

Butter Knives. Price 25c. Also a large lot of

the celebrated Swing Dairy Churns, Cylinder

and Dash Churns. All can be suited.

The best assortment of Table and Pocket

Knives, Table and Tea Spoons in the State.

Brass and Porcelain lined preserving Kettles,

and at such low prices that no family need be

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Skillets, Ovens, and other housekeeper's articles.

We have the best Cypress Tubs that are on

the market.

Why should you throw away money on an old

poisoned tub when a small amount more will get

Call and see us when you want anything in

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**BROWN, WEDDINGTON & CO.,**

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Sept. 16, 1892.

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—:—

During 1892 THE SUN will be of surpassing

excellence and will print more news and more

pure literature than ever before in its history.

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Jan. 13, 1893. New York.

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"Niagara," Rochester German.

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The Mecklenburg county Bible Society will

keep its Depository at No. 18, on East Trade

street, under the care and attention of Mr. Frank

Dowd, a well selected stock of Bibles, Testa-

ments, Psalms and Gospels which can be had by

those able to buy at actual cost, and to those

unable to buy they will be given on presenting

an order from any officer of the Society to the

Depository.

Sept. 30, 1892.

**M. EN'S HEAVY CANVASS SLIPPERS,**

BEST THAT'S MADE.

Size 6 to 12, Price 50 Cents.

Lad's Best Canvass Slippers, size 3 to 8, price

20 cents.

Men's Velvet Brussels Carpet Slippers, size 6

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Buy a pair to set around the winter fires, and

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We show the best line in the market.

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The scene of perfection in a Comfort Chair

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is strong, light, and durable; Combining the

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Has a steel frame and stand; is entirely auto-

matic and self-adjusting while taking any posi-

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Can be folded for storage or shipping and will last

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come around and see it. I'm only asking \$5 for

them, and they are well worth \$7 and are sold

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To act as our agent. We will treat you well

and pay liberally for your services. The busi-

ness is light, genteel and easy to handle. No

special ability required. Either sex, young or

old, with or without experience can make money

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Dec. 18, 1892.

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